

Poetry.

THE FREE FLAG.

O holy emblem! symbol fair
And unspilled, rare by those
Whose crimes have made themselves thy foes,
Kiss with true love the taintless air!
Lay all thy starry clusters here
Beneath the heavenly stars; secure
That, as their own, thy light is pure!

No more art thou the world's shame;
No more beneath thy shade shall dash
The terrors of the tyrant's lash;
Nor a whole race be bowed with fear,
As witness out thy grand career;
Nor shalt thou shiver from righteous scorn
The guilt thy virtue has torn down!

Where'er thy marshalled lines advance
The shattered chain shall fall behind;
And in sad eyes, half black, half blind,
The light of liberty shall shine;
And the imbruted countenance
Shall warm with knowledge in the rays
That break on thy regenerate days!

Now thou hast purpose, strong and high,
Who doubts that right's assured success,
If not from man, from God, shall rise
Thy suffering deity
With more than mortal victory—
With peace whose placid heart shall quake
At no such sounds as shakles make!

Fly on! fly on! All hail to thee,
Flag whose fall folds the children's blood
Has washed as in a running flood;
And may thy wavy banner be
Alike to all: "Be free! be free!"
Perish the wretch who sees thee wave
Again above the shrinking slave!

UNHEEDED GROWTH.

As on the top of Lebanon,
Slovely the Temple grew,
All unheeded, though every shaft
A giant shadow threw:
Unheeded, though the golden pomp
Of ponderous roof and spire,
Wrought in the chambers of the earth,
Like subterranean fire:

Until the huge translated pile,
By brother kings appeared,
On Zion's hill, enthroned at last,
In silence disappeared.
So, not with observation comes
God's kingdom in the heart;
But like that Temple, silently,
With golden doors apart.

And all the mighty ones that watch,
With folded wings above,
Trembling with awe, now stoop to earth,
On messages of love.
Another Temple riseth fast,
Unseen of mortal hands,
Uphaving to the battle-blast
Of Freedom's conquering bands!

The bannered host—the darkened skies—
The thundering all about,
Foreshadow but a Nation's birth,
Answering a Nation's shout.

Agricultural.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Made at the Cattle Show and Fair of the York County Agricultural Society, held at Saco and Biddeford, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th, 1862.

Paintings, &c.

No. 11. The first work of art on our list, and the most elaborate picture is, "A Landscape and Portrait," an oil painting by Gideon E. Bradbury, of Buxton. This is full length portraits of a boy and girl. The scene, a flowery bank, beside a clump of trees, and a view in the distance, on the right side of the picture. The girl is sitting on the bank, and the boy standing by her, supporting himself by one arm around a tree, leaning over her, and handing a bunch of grapes, gathered from a vine about the tree.

Portraits of youths, in groups—this class of pictures—are, we presume, very difficult subjects; from the fact that good artists often fail to do themselves justice in painting them. The idea of this picture is very beautiful, and is carried out by the artist with a good degree of success. The view in the distance, and the other objects about the figures are finely executed. The attitude of the boy, standing, and of the girl, sitting are easy, natural, and good. So is the grouping of the figures. Repose in the sitting figure, and life in the standing one are clearly marked. The figures and faces, in their whole appearance, are expressive of youth, and are said to be excellent likenesses.

Mr. Bradbury has attained a reputation in landscape painting, but has painted but very few portraits before. We award to Mr. Bradbury a premium of three dollars for the best oil painting.

No. 204. The Madonna and child, a group in crayon drawing, by Miss Hight, of Saco. We would simply express unqualified approval of this drawing. We are not aware of any one excellence of crayon drawing which is not in a high degree attained in this picture.

We award to Miss Hight, for the best crayon drawing, a premium of \$1.00. No. 140. A crayon drawing of a young girl. Very good. Name of the artist, Hattie Sands, Biddeford. We award for this piece a Diploma.

The Union and Journal.

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Volume 18.

BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

Number 45.

Miscellaneous.

Hon-Pecked Husbands.

A writer on the "Rights of Women," in the August number of Blackwood, contends that "the true happiness and well-being of women is to be found in their performance of domestic duties," and that any attempt to make them wholly independent implies an inversion of the laws of nature, which is simply impossible and absurd.

The writer, however, acknowledges the fact that a great many male beings of the human species derive their chief felicity from being entirely subject to the control and guidance of their wives, and makes a candid admission that men of talent and genius have benefited from domestic bondage. The case of the latter class is put in this pleasant way:

The patriot, who has just made the senate house ring with his vehement denunciations of tyranny, uses the latch key for admission to his own domicile with the nervous tremor of an inexperienced house-breaker, and steals on the tiptoe up stairs, his heart palpitating in his bosom, lest the creaking of a treacherous board should awaken from her early slumber and unloose the tongue of that sweet saint who nightly reposes by his side. The poet, whose strains have entranced the world, dares not for the world dine out without permission asked and obtained; and was to him, in a moment of unthinking hilarity, he has been persuaded to quaff but one cup more of spirituous nectar than is his just and reasonable allowance! Retribution cometh in the morning, and the favored of Phœbus, in order to obtain the assignment of an additional basin of bobba, is fain to play the penitent, and submit to a lecture in which his intemperance and disgusting behavior is unfavorably contrasted with the habits of the beasts that perish.

Even the veteran of a hundred fights, whose valiant spirit quailed not in the midst of massacre and death—who has led a forlorn hope, plunged the ditch, and sealed the wall by the shattered and vibrating ladder, when the hostile bastions were belching fire, and the ramparts bristling with steel—even he cowers like a helpless lamb before the dulcet Amariyllis, and meekly implors her for that mercy of forbearance which he would disdain to ask by word or sign from the most treacherous Goliath of a foe, even were his weapon struck from his grasp, or his sword arm disabled by a wound.

The writer nevertheless joins in the cry of "Place or Dames." It is not a mere empty courtesy that allows them to take the precedence. They go before their husbands because they are the natural leaders; and when domestic strife arises, it is usually the male and not the female who is the party chargeable with rebellion.

Upon the whole, let us admire and assent to that exquisite provision of nature, which, without unduly favoring either sex, gives the predominance to the stronger intellect and will; and let those who are conscious of being hempened by this flattering union to their souls, that they are no worse off than Marlborough and Marshal Ney, and reconcile themselves to their fate accordingly.

Uncle Eb, as we used to call him, among lots of good qualities, had a failing. He did love liquor, but such was the state of his credit that no one would trust him. He therefore resorted one day to a trick to answer the desire of his appetite. He took two case bottles, put a quart of water into one of the bottles, put one of them in each pocket, and started off for the store.

"I'll take a quart of rum," said Uncle Eb, placing the empty bottle on the counter. The rum was put up, and the bottle put in his pocket, when Uncle Eb pulled from his purse what, at a distance, seemed a quarter of a dollar.

"This is nothing but tin, Uncle Eb," said the trader.

"Eh? it's a quarter," said Uncle Eb.

"It's all I've got."

"Very well, you can't have the rum."

Uncle Eb, without much demurring, pulled from his pocket the quart of water. The trader took it and poured it into his rum barrel and off walked Uncle Eb.

Beautiful.

The following beautiful allegory is attributed to Hon. John J. Crittenden; conceived and uttered by him in one of his masterly pleas in defence of a criminal on trial for his life, before a Kentucky court:

"When God in his eternal counsel, conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three Ministers who wait constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy, and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'O, God, make him not, for he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth made answer, also, 'O, God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries.' But, Mercy, dropping upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O, God, make him: I will watch over him with my care, through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God made man, and said to him, 'O, man! thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

General Scott's Vindication.

His Efforts to Save the Southern Ports.

Reference was made in our last issue to a second letter by Gen. Scott in reference to the rebellion. The letter will be found below entire. It will be read with deep interest as it relates to the commencement of the rebellion and the efforts made by Gen. Scott to crush it in the bud:

SOUTHERN PORTS. A SUMMARY, &c.

October 30, 1860. I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the ports below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensacola harbor. October 31 I suggested to the Secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of those forts as had garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults.—(See my "Views," since printed.)

After a long confinement to my bed in N. York, I came to this city (Washington) Dec. 12. Next day I personally urged upon the Secretary of War the same views, viz: strong garrisons in the Southern forts—those of Charleston and Pensacola harbors, at once; those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, but new Orleans, next, &c. &c. I again pointed out the organized companies and recruits at the principal depots available for the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

By appointment the Secretary accompanied me to the President, Dec. 15, when the same topics, secessionism, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There being at the moment (in the opinion of the President) no danger of an early secession, beyond South Carolina, the President, in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Moultrie and sending a garrison to Fort Sumter:

"The time has not arrived for doing so; that should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a commission would be appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the secession of the State and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should decide against the secession, then he would send a reinforcement and telegraph the commanding officer (Major Anderson) of Fort Moultrie to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack."

And the Secretary, with animation, added:

"We have a vessel of war (the Brooklyn) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send 300 men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, but could be taken from New York. Next, that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina Commissioners would have the game in their hands, by first using and then cutting the wires; that as there was not a soldier in Fort Sumter any handful of secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that if the Secretary's three hundred men had then, or some time later, been sent to Fort Moultrie and Sumter, both would now have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the secessionists; consequently the access to those forts from the sea would now (the end of March) be unobstructed and free.

The same day, Dec. 15, I wrote the following note:

"Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President."

Long prior to the force bill, (March 2, 1833,) prior to the issue of his proclamation and in prior to the passage of the ordinance of nullification, President Jackson, under the act of March 3, 1807, "authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces" caused reinforcements to be sent to Fort Moultrie, and a sloop-of-war (the *Natchez*), with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor, in order, 1st, to prevent the seizure of that fort by the rebels, and 2d, to enforce the execution of the revenue laws.

not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handful of filibusters or a row-boat of pirates; and the Gulf, soon after the beginning of secession or revolutionary troubles in the adjacent States, will swarm with such nuisances.

December 30. I addressed the President again as follows:

"Lieut. Gen. Scott, begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and Gen. Scott is not well enough to go to church."

But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moments delay, and if mislaid by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

Will the President permit Gen. S. without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send 250 recruits from New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence?

It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

Gen. Scott will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."

The South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defense (on the part of the United States) was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumter by quoting from some of my previous reports.

It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February.—In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been re-armed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels. Many powerful new and batteries (beside a formidable raft) have been constructed. Hulks, too, have been sunk in the principal channel, so as to render access to Fort Sumter from the sea impracticable without first carrying all the lower batteries of the secessionists. The difficulty of reinforcing has thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused to allow any attempt to be made because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners.

Afterwards Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship of war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer "Star of the West." That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, have delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at succor failing, I next, verbally, submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by ships of war, fighting their way by the batteries (increasing in strength daily) or that Major Anderson should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of his guns—that is, enforcing supplies by bombardment and by bringing to merchant vessels, helping himself, (giving orders for payment,) or, finally, be allowed to evacuate the fort, which in that case, would be inevitable.

But, before any resolution was taken, the late Secretary of the Navy, making difficulties about the want of suitable vessels, another Commissioner from South Carolina arrived, causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Capt. Ward of the Navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President, (Buchanan), settled upon the employment, under the captain, who was eager for the expedition, of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey. At that time (late January) I have but little doubt, Captain Ward would have reached Fort Sumter with all his vessels. But he was kept back by something like a truce or armistice, (made here), embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c., and this truce lasted to the end of that Administration.

That plan and all others without a squadron of war ships and a considerable army competent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumter, and before the exhaustion of its subsistence—having been pronounced from the change of circumstances, impracticable, by Major Anderson, Capt. Foster, Chief Engineer, and all the other officers of the fort, as well as by Brigadier General Totten, Chief of the Corps of Engineers; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise (March 12) that Major Anderson be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long gallantly held by him and his companions, immediately on procuring suitable transportation to take them to New York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days.

It was not till January 31 (when the first Commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited October 31st was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major Anderson was not among the admonished, being already straitly beleaguered.)

January 31. To Lieut. Slemmer, commanding in Pensacola harbor:

"The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprise or assault, consulting first with the commander of the navy yard, who will probably have received instructions to co-operate with you." (This order was signed by Aid-de-Camp Lay.)

It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola navy yard (January 12) that Lieut. Slemmer, called upon Com. Armstrong obtained the aid of some thirty common seamen or laborers, (but no marines), which, added to his forty six soldiers, made up his numbers to seventy-six men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed, working night and day, an immense amount of labor in mounting guns, keeping up a strong guard, &c., &c.

Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vacillations. First, the President "thought if no movement is made by the United States, Fort Pickens will probably not be occupied, nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movements by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements, and the attempt to reinforce will be useless." (Quotation from a note made by Aid-de-Camp Lay, about January 12, of the President's reply to a message from me.) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, as usual, of a suitable naval vessel—the Brooklyn being long held in recre at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me.—Finally after I had kept a body of 300 recruits in New York harbor ready for some

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time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Fort Pickens and to occupy Fort McRae also.—The President about January 18, permitted that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, should take a single company, 90 men, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, and reinforce Lieut. Slemmer, in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring fort, McRae.

The Brooklyn, with Capt. Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22, and, on the 29th, President Buchanan, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct, in a joint note, the commanders of the war vessels off Pensacola and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Captain Vogdes' company unless that fort should be attacked.

[That joint note I never saw until March 25, but supposed the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it.]

Hearing, however, of the most active preparations for hostilities on the part of the seceders at Pensacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRae—that had not a gun mounted when it was seized—during the Peace Convention and since, I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12, to Capt. Vogdes was agreed upon, viz: "At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders." This order, in duplicate, left New York by two naval vessels about the middle of March, as the mail and wires could not be trusted, and detached officers could not be substituted, for two had already been arrested and paroled by the authorities of Pensacola, dispatches taken from one of them, and a third, to escape like treatment, forced to turn back when near that city. Thus those authorities have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the Navy Yard, January 12.

Respectfully submitted,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, March 30, 1861.

"The plan invented by Gen. Scott to stop secession was, like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details, and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts, commanding their rivers and strategic points.—Gen. Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to those forts as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communication between the government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men; many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody siege. Had Scott been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist."—Part of the eulogy pronounced on Secretary Floyd (who defeated Scott's plan) by the Richmond Examiner, on Floyd's reception at that city.

It was not till January 4 that, by the aid of Secretary Holt, (a strong and loyal man,) I obtained permission to send succor to the feeble garrison of Fort Taylor, Key West, and at the same time a company—Major Arnold's, from Boston—to occupy Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island. If this company had been three days later, the fort would have been preoccupied by Floridians. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts, which govern the commerce of the Mexican Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. With Fort Jefferson and Taylor, the rebels might have purchased an early European recognition.

It was known at the Navy Department that the Brooklyn, with Capt. Vogdes on board, would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in rough weather might sometimes be fifty miles off. Indeed, if ten miles at sea, the fort might have been attacked and easily carried before the reinforcement could have reached the beach, in open sea, where alone it could land.

Preaching Politics.

In Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," is a sketch of the life of Dr. David Ely, of Huntington, Conn., in which may be found a very good illustration of a good deal of political preaching nowadays. The doctor was a very zealous friend of the American Colonies in the days of the American Revolution, and among his people were a good many Tories, who were on the watch for his words. He was charged with preaching politics in a neighboring parish, and it was thought proper to trace the report to its source. The parish was visited and the enquiry made:

"Did Dr. Ely preach politics when here?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"Well, sir, if he did not preach politics, he prayed politics."

"What did he say?"

"Say? He said—'Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished!'"

NEVER SWEAR.—We had a kind neighbor who sometimes used profane language when he was angry. One day his little daughter came in leading her younger brother, and walking to his mother, said, with a grievous expression, "Mother, little bub swore; little bub can't have any wings when he dies, to fly up to the good place. Poor little bub!" and the little girl began to cry. But the boy looked to his mother's face and said: "But father swore, too. Can't he have any wings when he dies?"

TRETH VS. POTTERY.—A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus:

"Our couch shall be rose bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl, according to Landor, replied:

boy, of some five years, between whom and herself there sprang up a very tender friendship. One day she said to him:

"Willie, do you love me?"

"Yes, indeed," he replied, with a clinging kiss.

"How much?"

"Why, I love you—I love you—clear up to the sky."

Just then, his eye fell on his mother.—Flinging his arms about her, and kissing her passionately, he exclaimed:

"But, mamma, I love you way up to God!"

The Union & Journal.

Biddeford, Oct. 31, 1862.

Advertisers are particularly requested to hand in their advertisements as early in the week as possible. In order to secure their insertion they must be received by Wednesday noon.

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State of Maine.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Oct. 28, 1862.
AN ADJOURNED Session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Monday, the 1st day of December next.

JOSEPH B. HALL, Sec. of STATE.

Notice to Subscribers.

We commence this week, to send bills to our subscribers, of the amount of their subscription dues, and shall continue to do so from week to week, till we have gone through with the whole list, excepting Saco and Biddeford. We hope that our subscribers in these two places will call at our office.

The increase in the price of paper and all kinds of printing materials, and the decrease of job-work and advertising, all render it more necessary than ever for us to depend upon the prompt payment of subscriptions to the paper. We trust that our subscribers will, so soon as they shall receive their bills, immediately remit us the amount. By so doing they will enable us to make the paper more interesting and useful to them. Payment may be made at our office, or sent by mail, directing to "Union & Journal," Biddeford, Maine. By remitting as above, we shall be saved the expense of employing a collector, which we cannot afford to do. In all cases we shall acknowledge the amount received by sending the subscriber a receipted bill.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in the present political campaign, in that State, are playing the part of the "People's Party." In this entirely new character, to that class of demagogues, it must be confessed the actors have a little regard for consistency, from the fact that they have nominated several well known Republicans. It would seem that they desire to found their secession force upon fact; and what is more truthful than that the republicans are really for the people. Among the republicans, assigned parts in this farce, we notice Hon. Charles F. Adams, for the U. S. Senate, and Hon. Chas. R. Train, for Representative to Congress.—But both of these gentlemen have declined to take the parts thus assigned them and most emphatically inform the managers that they shall give their influence to the candidates of the republicans, who constitute the real people's party.

From the last account, it is set down that the new farce will prove a failure, as the managers have failed to secure the services of any popular actors.

WHAT BIDDEFORD HAS DONE.—The following table embraces the number who have enlisted from this city in the army and navy of the United States, since the breaking out of the rebellion.

Ward 1	39
" 2	98
" 3	140
" 4	181
" 5	100
" 6	104
" 7	58
Total	720

At the time of the enrollment of the militia, the whole number enrolled in this city, was 972,—since then over 200 have enlisted in the different branches of the service. In our opinion there not over 600 men left in the city, liable to military duty. At any rate it is safe to say that Biddeford has sent one-half of her able bodied men to the war.

HOME LECTURES.—It has been suggested to us that our citizens might derive much profit and improvement by a course of home lectures during the coming winter. It is thought that several of our prominent townsmen might prepare lectures for our own people, that would be as profitable, to say the least, as most of the productions retailed to the public by professional lecturers.—We think the idea is a good one. It has proved successful in other places. Why not here? We should be glad to hear from others upon this subject.

FARM FOR SALE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Chas. H. Milliken. Mr. Milliken's farm needs no recommendation; any persons wishing to purchase such a place, now has a fine opportunity to obtain a most desirable farm. Call and examine and see how much can be raised on a small place.

WHAT MR. SEWARD THINKS.—Washington, Oct. 14, 1862.—(To James Parker and others, Mott Haven, New York.)—You ask for words to encourage enlistments. I give them: "The United States, the greatest of all nations if they stand together—the most miserable if they fall asunder."

WM. H. SEWARD.

Mr. Gladstone on America.

The following speech by Mr. Gladstone, is important to the people of this country, as declaring the views of one member of the British Cabinet upon our national troubles. Mr. Gladstone is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his speech shadows forth what may be the action of his government, provided the English Ministry can so mould public opinion in England, that the opinions set forth in the speech in question, shall be generally adopted by the English people. The importance, then, which may be attached to this speech induces us to give it entire:

"If for one, said the right honorable gentleman, exercising my own poor faculties, as best could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own civil interests for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interest of nations that no State should be so divided as to the dimensions of a continent. I can understand those who say—and I confess to be my own opinion—that it is greatly for the interest of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters, and not have their masters divided as the case is—with their own masters backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. (Cheers.) Because, pray observe, that that has been the state of things that has assisted heretofore, and to which some, I think mistakenly, in the interest of the negro, have thought it desirable to return.

The laws by which the slaves have been governed have been made by the Federal Government, but by the owners of those slaves; and the enforcement of the laws made by the owners of the slaves alone. They have had a State constitution, and they have a State constitution of the United States—to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that the slave owners have made by the whole power of the American Union. I can, therefore, very well understand the argument of those who think that it is particularly to be desired in the interest of the negro race, that the American Union should be reconstituted.—But I must confess, for reasons that I need not now explain, that I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of that Union; my own private opinion is that it was rather the interest of England that the Union should continue. I know that it is not an opinion generally shared; but at any rate, gentlemen, whatever view we may take of that, I think we all feel that the course which Her Majesty's Ministers have endeavored to pursue, that of maintaining a strict neutrality under all circumstances that have heretofore passed—has been a right course, and has been the expression of the general sense of the community. (Cheers.) There is, and there can be no doubt, that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both; because in point of fact, the state of mind in which he conducts himself is likely to be judged of for the moment by either disputant is not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions.

But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality will be recognized—that course, I mean, which we have pursued to this day—will be recognized after this happy struggle has passed away, and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. But I must confess it appears to me that if either party have a right to find fault with us, it is the Confederate rather than the Federal party. (Cheers.) I mean this, if we have deviated at all from neutrality, our deviation has been against the Confederate rather than the Federal party. The course we have taken has been this: We have expressed a perfect neutrality, but we have permitted the export of arms and warlike stores—we have permitted it to two parties—to the Confederates, all of whose ports were blockaded by the Northern fleet, and to the Federals, who have had perfect power over the necessities of our land condition. (Cheers.) I think that course has been the right and just course; but I think the very statement of the fact proves that at any rate we have not deviated a line in favor of the claims of the Northern States. (Cheers.)

But now, gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as far as the general appreciation of their position.—Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps in any other country. Only consider what their previous history has been. They have never drank the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment and mortification. They have had to will that a thing should be done, and it was done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example or without a single break.

Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people who have been subjected to an experience so flattering, so soothing to human self-love, should at once learn, with a perfect good grace, to accommodate and submit itself to the necessities of our land condition. (Cheers.) It is easy for us to suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very agonies of these dismemberments against which the Northern people of the United States were struggling. We have gone through it, and now that we have gone through it we know that it was not a bad thing after all.—(Cheers.) But they have not gone through it, and all I say is, let us bear with them as we would bear with ourselves. Let us be kindly, temperate—let us not allow ourselves to be adversely criticised on that side of the water—let us be very cautious of adverse criticisms upon them from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that our steady pursuit will bring it to a reward, and it is the course which they have a right, upon every ground of good will, courtesy, and christian feeling, to expect that we should pursue. (Cheers.)

Why, gentlemen, they are our kin—they were at any rate, if they are not now; our customers and we hope they will be our customers again. But they have shown also, under all circumstances, that they are good fellows, and have fair play, they have warm affections toward England. Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people—never let us forget the exception of the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) Let every Englishman engrave upon the tablets of his heart the recollection of that memorable day; and if occasionally he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country misapprehended or misunderstood, let him calm his tendency to excited sentiment by that recollection. (Cheers.)

We know quite well that that people—the people of the Northern States—have not yet drunk the cup of the water, notwithstanding all the rest of the world sees they must do. We may have our own opinions about slavery—we may be for the South or against the South; but there is no doubt, I think, about this—Jeff Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army—they are making it, appears, a navy—and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation. (Cheers.) Enthusiasm cheering which was prolonged for some time. I cannot say that I for one have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland.

It appears to me too probable that, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have been formed in that State; they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of these engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. (Cheers.) We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. (Cheers.)

But it is from feeling that that great event is likely to arise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow or pain upon those who have already suffered much. (Cheers.) It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to order a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid toward composing the quarrel. If it is even possible that such a

time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done toward them in Europe, and above all in England, the country which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest places in their admiration and respect. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

We call the attention of our readers to this speech which we give in this week's issue. However much certain members of the British Government, backed up by some of the English Aristocracy, may desire to give the rebels the benefit of a recognition, it is certain that the sentiment of the English people has not yet arrived at this point. They do not wish their government to thus commit itself to the interests of slavery. Hence the attempt of Mr. Gladstone to make it appear that a dissolution of the Union will be a benefit to the slave, because the institution of slavery will be, in that event, sustained by a less powerful government. He completely ignores the fact that the people of the United States have determined to wash their hands of all guilt because of slavery, and in the future let local law protect as well as manage it. He forgets to tell his hearers that, because of this withdrawal of support from the peculiar institution, by the Federal Government, the rebels have determined to set up a general government of their own, whose chief corner stone is slavery, and whose army, which he says they have made, and whose navy, which he says they are making, is now and will hereafter be sustained by the nation which he assumes is created, in fighting against the common sense and moral convictions of mankind, in favor of slavery.

We think the anti-slavery doctrines of Mr. Gladstone are entirely novel in character, and however much he may amuse his own mind or fancy with them, he will hardly succeed in persuading the English people to the belief that they are sound.

It may be added that the speech of Mr. Gladstone causes no uneasiness whatever, in diplomatic circles at Washington.

Annual Report of the Biddeford Soldiers' Relief Association.

This Society was organized Oct. 14, 1861.—We have held twenty-one meetings, prepared and forwarded twelve boxes—seven to the 5th Maine Regiment, one to the Maine Cavalry, and four to the Sanitary Commission in Boston.

The following articles were enclosed:—80 pillows, 108 pillow-cases, 105 sheets, 85 comforters, 63 pairs socks, 17 blankets, 321 shirts, 53 towels, 183 handkerchiefs, 121 pairs drawers, 4 cushions, 8 cushion-cases, 8 vests, 2 coats, 13 dressing gowns, 1 quilt, 115 pairs mittens, 9 bottles wine, 2 bottles raspberry, 17 jars jelly, 7 lbs. corn starch, 12 lbs. pearl barley, 5 lbs. rice, 3 gallons cough syrup, 2 bottles ketchup, 4 boxes mustard, 3 doz. teaspoons, 1 doz. tin plates, 1 doz. tin basins, 30 tin dippers, 15 rolls old linen and cotton, large quantities of bandages, several boxes of lint which the children have picked and drawn, needles, thread, pins, buttons, combs and soap, books, papers and magazines.

Mr. Thomas Quimby has very kindly sent for the articles, packed and forwarded them.

Our receipts have been \$124.82, viz:—from membership and subscription \$88.26, ladies of Lyman sent us \$20.00, subscription at Hall, 914, soldiers fund received from Mr. Quimby, \$7.42.

The expenditures, \$119.82, leaving a balance of \$5.00.

Biddeford, Oct. 31, 1862.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER, detailing his efforts to save the Southern Forts and Armies, will be found on the first page of this paper.

This letter makes the treason of Floyd look blacker than ever; but Buchanan is happy in one thing, that no revelation of infamy on his part, can possibly add to his disgrace. He sunk to the lowest bottom long ago.

The Democrat is troubled about this second letter. It published the first one and made it the subject of a long editorial, consisting of matter which the editor knew to be false, but which he hoped to convince his readers was true. But no sooner had the base attempt been made than this second letter appeared, completely refuting the positions he had taken.

The Democrat gave its readers the first letter, which was unauthorized to be published by Gen. Scott. Will it now give them the second letter which was authorized to be published by him?

MAINE CAVALRY.—This regiment, we learn is variously distributed in the army of the Upper Potomac. Four companies are to the front with the main body of the army.—Three are at Monocacy, and five are at Frederick, doing duty in guarding the public stores at that place and connected with its military government. A number from each company are with Generals doing duty as Orderlies.

Col. Allen, of this regiment, is Military Governor of Frederick, and we learn that he is a very acceptable one, to citizens as well as soldiers.

A man belonging to Melford, but at work near Moosehead Lake, recently cut off his hand. He had been intending recently the passage of Scripture which says, "If thy right hand offend thee cut it off." Placing his hand upon a log he cut it off just below the thumb, and not being satisfied, he struck with his ax again and cut it off at the wrist. This did not satisfy him and he cut it off a little higher up.

Judge Ingraham of New York city, has decided that the addition of water to milk is not an adulteration.

PAWNS ACCIDENT.—The other morning the Press of the Portland Advertiser got out of order, and the pressman, Geo. W. Wilson, went under it to make repairs, when it started and caught his right hand, crushing it so badly that it is necessary to amputate it. He is a poor man, and lives by his labor.

The Lewiston Journal says D. M. Ayer, Esq., of that town, agent of the Bates Manufacturing Company, has received a patent for an improvement in the harness motion of power looms.

The War.

From the Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.

The American has the following special dispatch from Berlin:

"The movement of Gen. Burnside across the Potomac at Berlin, of which you were informed yesterday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long-promised activity on the part of the Army of the Potomac which we all hope is to deal against the rebellion a most staggering blow.

To day there has been no movement beyond a gradual but heavy reinforcement of Gen. Burnside in his position. He has taken the Virginia side of the Potomac near Lovettsville. Infantry and artillery (it will not do to say in what number) have been massing in that direction, until it is evident that the movement is no mere reconnaissance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army.

This movement, it will be observed, brings our left wing, which was previously in the rear, on nearly a straight line with the center, and all the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville nearer the enemy. In this respect it will be seen that the movement was a necessary preliminary to placing the army in position for an advance, whilst it does not in the least betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made from Lovettsville. Gen. Burnside threatens equally the rebel flank at Winchester and their line of communication via Front Royal.

There is but little news from the front to-day, and as there has been no firing, it is presumed nothing important has occurred.

Gen. Burnside's forces are massed in the vicinity of Lovettsville.

Our cavalry and light artillery, under Gen. Pleasanton, are reported to have occupied Leesburg last night, the rebel cavalry the force there retreating before our advance, but I cannot now verify the report from any one acquainted with the facts.

In relation to the rebels we have numerous reports, all tending to one conclusion, that the main portion, if not the entire army, has fallen back beyond Winchester.—One fact may be said to be certainly established—they have deserted the line of the Potomac, and are neither to be found in Charlottesville or Martinsburg, or Sheppards-town. During several days of last week, as has been their practice usually before a retreat, they showed themselves in strong force at the various points of our lines, and their pickets were viciously belligerent, firing at us and everything. On Saturday all these demonstrations ceased, and their pickets disappeared entirely from our front.

Refugees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines who stated that their town had been evacuated by the enemy, who were retreating toward Staunton. I give it only as a report. The very general belief, however, is that Gen. Lee is making fast time toward Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

Everything is quiet at the present time, but the incident to the presence of a large force. Notwithstanding the predictions almost daily for a week past of an advance, the forces on Bolivar and Maryland Heights are yet in their tents equipped with nothing more important than the usual duties of camp life. The men, invigorated by a bracing northwester, appear in the finest health and spirits.

It is admitted that the army is now fully prepared for offensive movements and that, therefore, means nothing.—Our outpost in this direction have been at Hallstown for several days, and it is reasonable to conclude, will hold Charlottesville.

The rain of yesterday wound up last night in a furious storm of commingled rain and wind, that was severely felt in the camps occupying exposed positions on the summits and sides of mountains. On Bolivar and Maryland Heights the storm raged with such fury that tents were overturned, and the men forced to a midnight battle with the elements.

Notwithstanding the considerable quantity of rain that fell yesterday and last evening, the river has been but little affected thereby. The water has not risen over a foot, and wagons cross the fords at the Ferry to-day without difficulty. The rain will rather tend to facilitate than retard any movements that may be in contemplation. Under the influence of the bright sunshine and dry wind that has followed, it will harden the roads and place them in a first rate condition.

Judging of the condition of the army by what I have seen of it here and at Sharpsburg, I think our men were never in a finer state of health and spirits.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The Washington Star of last evening says Gen. McClellan to-day removed his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac—precisely where, it may not be proper to say.

Gen. Bragg has furnished an official report of the battle of Perryville, in which he claims a great victory, which he says, only for the approach of night it would have been completed by driving our troops from the position.

A dispatch of the 24th inst., says Bragg's army has retired to a safe position, which would be imprudent to state. Gen. Bragg, it says, has secured 4700 wagon-loads of provisions, which have been brought away in safety with his army. He lost 2500 barrels of pork, which he left at Lexington and fell into the hands of the Yankees. Great dissatisfaction is felt among the officers of Bragg's army at falling back, and many literally wept when the order was given.

The conclusions drawn from all the news in our possession, continues the dispatching force of the enemy, and successfully retreated before it with large stores of provisions, or that he has been too timid, and made forced marches and fought and worried his troops for an object which he had not daring enough to accomplish.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The Tribune's special dispatch, dated Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 27, says a general movement has at last commenced. A portion of Gen. Burnside's troops left Pleasant Valley yesterday morning and moved down to Berlin, five miles below Harper's Ferry, where a pontoon bridge is thrown across the Potomac. The remainder, embracing three corps under Gen. Burnside, will speedily follow. Simultaneously with this the troops at Sharpsburg, composed of Hooker's old corps, now commanded by Gen. Reynolds, and the corps of Gen. Fitz John Porter, are also on the march. They probably encamped last night near the head of Pleasant Valley, ready to follow Gen. Burnside's troops.

The evacuation of the Potomac by the rebels, and their falling back towards Staunton, is confirmed by several citizens who came in to our lines yesterday. The small-pox has broken out with unusual violence among the

people at Winchester, and among the troops, which probably hastened the departure of the rebels.

The general health of our army is good, and the number of sick is unusually small. The Times's special dispatch, dated Harper's Ferry 27th, says the enemy's pickets have re-appeared this side of Charlottesville.—This is supposed to be a mere feint to cover their retreat.

A reconnaissance was made yesterday afternoon by Whipple's and Fenton's divisions and Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, to Lovettsville which reveals the fact that there is no enemy in that vicinity, but abundance of forage and subsistence.

Expected Battle between Burnside and Longstreet's Forces.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated Harper's Ferry 27th, says the rebels evacuated Winchester to-day, and it is thought that Strasburg is not held by any large force. The rebel army is divided into two bodies under Longstreet and Jackson.—Jackson's column is marching directly to Staunton, where it is said winter quarters for a large army is improvised. Longstreet it is thought moves to Gordonsville. Gen. Burnside moved south to-day, and is now on his way to Winchester, meeting no enemy, but his cavalry brought in a considerable number of stragglers. Our force will occupy Winchester during the present week. It is believed that Gen. Burnside will come up with Longstreet's rear guard, and a fight ensue. Gen. Slocum's corps has been sent forward to support him. The entire army of the Potomac crosses the river as soon as transportation of supplies can be secured.

A special despatch to the Post says Gen. Hooker's furlough has expired, and he reported yesterday to the War Department.—His foot is yet seriously inflamed. Circumstances may be such as to demand his presence with his division, even at the risk of serious consequences, but it is said to-day that his surgeon objects to his going on the field for another fortnight. Complaints of soldiers not getting their pay, and the lack of suitable clothing, will now be satisfied, as the President is determined that every soldier shall be clad and promptly paid. The proper departments are busy attending to requisitions.

From Pensacola.

Commodore Farragut waiting Orders to Attack Mobile.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The steamer Honduras, from Pensacola 15th, reports the health of the troops good. Commodore Farragut was there with the Hartford, Brooklyn, Susquehanna, Preble and Potomac, awaiting orders to attack Mobile.

Several refugee families have been brought down from Milton by the steamer Crocus. The transport St. Marys was at Pensacola, en route to New Orleans.

Another Intervention Rumor.

Capture of a Rebel Schooner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The Express professes to have reliable information from semi-official circles in Europe that England and France have decided upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy if the joint offers of mediation and armistice for four or six months to be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted. They fear a slave insurrection in the South (says the Express) after the first of January, and it is to afford their own citizens residing there ample protection under the axis of their regularly appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of recognizing the new Confederacy.

A Key West letter reports the capture of the schooner Isabel, loaded with salt, off St. Marks, Florida, by the U. S. barque James L. Davis.

Col. John Ewing of the U. S. army, died last evening in this city.

Important from Port Royal.

The late Attack on the Charleston R. R.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The steamship Ericsson, from Port Royal, has arrived. She brings the particulars respecting the attack by Gen. Mitchell's forces last Wednesday, upon the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, brief accounts of which, from rebel sources were published yesterday. The expedition was one of the same magnitude, consisting of the commands of Gens. Brannan and Terry. The main body of the troops landed under cover of the gunboats at Mackey's Point, distant about fifteen miles inland, where the enemy was met in force.—A sharp fire of an hour drove him from his position. And making a second stand, two miles beyond, he was again compelled to retreat by our closely following troops. The rebels took a third stand at the village of Pocotaligo, taking the precaution to destroy the long bridge over the Pocotaligo river, thereby effectually preventing further pursuit.

The victory was not achieved without serious loss on our side, and the fight appears to have been hotly contested. While these events were happening with the main body, Col. Barton with 350 men penetrated to the railroad at Coosawatchie, actually taking up a few miles and cutting the telegraph wire, besides firing upon a train filled with troops, killing several and capturing a stand of regimental colors.

Our loss was 15 killed, 106 wounded, and 2 missing.

FROM MISSOURI.

Two more Union Victories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army: HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.

To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. Boyd reports further success in Gen. Davidson's Southern district. Col. Lewis, commanding the 23d Iowa, with a detachment from his own and the 1st, 24th and 25th Missouri regiments, with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked 1500 rebels at Putnam's Ferry on the 27th, killing several and taking over forty prisoners. Our troops behaved well. (Signed) S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 28.

To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received from Brig. Gen. Davis, at Columbus, Ky.: The expedition to Clarkson, Mo., thirty four miles from Madrid, under command of Capt. Rogers, Co. K, 2d Illinois artillery,

has been entirely successful in dispersing the guerrillas, killing ten and mortally wounding two, capturing Colonel Clark, in command, Captain Eather, three lieutenants, three surgeons, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, thirteen mules, two wagons and a large quantity of ammunition, burning their barracks and magazines, entirely breaking up the whole concern."

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Gen. Banks to head an Expedition to Texas.

A Great Battle Expected in Nashville or Vicinity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The 21st Maine Regiment was stopped at Princeton and Brunswick, and the troops returned to this city, going to Fort Schuyler.

The 24th Maine Regiment, which is expected to-morrow, will go no further.

The Philadelphia Press contains a hint that Gen. Banks is to head an expedition to the coast of Texas. It also says that Gen. McClellan's expedition, after clearing the West of its obstructions, is to go to the interior of Texas.

Information was received by Gen. Buell some days ago which unmistakably developed the purpose of the enemy to make all his forces on the Tennessee and Mississippi, with Bragg's army for an early attack on Nashville. This information we learn was transmitted by Gens. Grant and Slogley. If this report be true, it goes as a key to the evacuation of our troops of Bolivar, Corinth and other points in Tennessee and Kentucky, and we may soon expect to hear of General Grant's army being on the march in the direction of Nashville.

The rebels under Van Dorn, Price, Breckinridge and other officers in Mississippi and Tennessee have a force of about 75,000 men. These joined to Bragg's forces, would give a rebel army in Middle Tennessee of not less than 150,000. It is evident that the cause of the Confederates has grown desperate under the heavy blows that their arms have lately received in Mississippi, Bragg's disastrous retreat from Kentucky, and the terrible scarcity of food and clothing for their armies. The rebels are now driven to the last extremity, and we may, therefore, calculate on a great battle somewhere in the vicinity of Nashville.

Letter from the 27th Me. Regiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Monday morning Oct. 20, 1862, Camp Abraham Lincoln, Portland, presented a lively spectacle. Indeed all the night before the camp was astir with preparation and whoever could sleep there could sleep anywhere. At early light when the tents were struck and the whole regiment of nearly a thousand men were on their feet and in motion, there was a lively scene worth a comparison

Medical Advertisements

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THROAT
 Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
 Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
 Few are aware of the importance of checking in the Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; to which in the beginning would yield to a mild

ed, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Breathe *Brown's Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Palmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

"That trouble in my Throat, which the *Troches* are a specific for," being often made me a mere whisper."

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"Almost instant relief in the troubling labor of breathing peculiar to the Asthmatic."

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TROCHES **REV. A. C. EGGLESTON**
"Contain no Opium or anything
BROWN'S **DR. A. A. HAYES**
Chemist, Boston
"A simple and pleasant combination
TROCHES **DR. G. F. BIGELOW**
for Coughs, &c."
BROWN'S **"Beneficial in Bronchitis,"**
DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston
TROCHES **"I have proved them excellent**
BROWN'S **for Whooping Cough."**

BROWN'S	REV. H. W. WARREN
TROCHES	"Beneficial when compelled to suffer from Cold."
BROWN'S	REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON
TROCHES	"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."
BROWN'S	PROF. M. STACY JOHNSON
TROCHES	"Teacher of Music, South Western Female College."
	"Great benefit when taken be-

BROWN'S and after preaching, as they pre-
TROCHES ferenceless. From their past effe-
BROWN'S think they will be of permanent
TROCHES vantage to me."

REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President of Athol College, Tex.
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FOR FEMALES

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN ENEMAS

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of this else of the kind, and proved effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best known for the purpose of relieving on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and with the least injury to health in any case. It is not a bottle and contains three different strengths, with directions for use, and sent by express, *checked, sealed*, to all parts of the country. **PRICES—** Strong, \$10; Half Strength, \$5; Quarter Strength, \$3 per bottle. Remember! This medicine is *signed expressly* for **OBSTINATE CASES**, in which other remedies of the kind have failed to cure.

Beware of imitations! None genuine unless warranted *unpurchased directly* of Dr. J. C. Remmedal Institute for Specific Diseases, 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

This *specialty* embraces all diseases of a regular nature, both of MEN and of WOMEN, by a *specialty* education of *physicians* twenty years' practice, in them *the whole attention*. Consultation letter or otherwise *are strictly confidential*, medicines will be sent by Express, secure from observation, to all parts of the U. States. Also accommodations for ladies from abroad, wishing to

secure and quiet retreat, with good care, and stored to death.

It has been estimated that Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to the fishing industry in New England alone, *any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are destitute of honor, character, and skill, and whose only recommendation is that they are not honest and again, a portion of the praise of themselves. If, therefore, you would avoid being humbugged, take man's word no matter what his pretensions are. MAKE INQUIRY!—It will cost you nothing, may save you many regrets for, as advertised*

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Also, Soap Stone Boiler Tops, Fannel Stone
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Work done with neatness and dispatch and
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Bliddeford, July 4, 1862. 3mo

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PLOWS,
PLOW POINTS, CULTIVATOR TEES,
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We will make any and all descriptions of Carriage and Vehicle Wheels, Hub and Boxes, to order, using only the best materials, and at the lowest prices.

A share of your patronage is solicited.

HORACE WOODMAN
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Bliddeford, June 18, 1861. 26

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